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Advertising Rates.

Daily and Suspay, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising large type, 80 cents, and preferred routions, 50 cents to Weekly ... 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large Ope. Preferred positions from 73 cents to \$2.

Guiteau's Trial.

It has all along been understood that GUITEAU'S defence would be based upon his alleged insanity, and yesterday his counsel, Mr. Scovinge, gave the prosecution notice that that would be the line of defence. He said nothing of any intention to show that Mr. GARFIELD's death resulted from surgical malpractice, though that was one of the points strongly urged by GUITEAU himself in the written speech he tried to deliver on the first day of the trial. Mr. Scoville's crossexamination of the witnesses is directed chiefly to Guiteau's conduct at the time of the shooting and after his arrest. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, and all their testimony related to the incidents of the shooting and the arrest. It is noteworthy that one of the clearest and most succinct accounts of the affair was given by a young woman who happened to be at the railroad depot that morning. The oddities of some of the other witnesses gave

an amusing feature to the day's proceedings. GUITEAU again made a scene, and was again threatened with removal from the court room. Mr. SCOVILLE appealed to the Judge to prevent the prisoner from interrupting the proceedings and from giving out communications unauthorized by his counsel. This enraged GUITEAU, and, jumping to his feet, he denounced Mr. Scoville, defled the Court to put him out, scolded the bailiffs who tried to make him keep quiet, and insisted that he was going to manage his own case. Later in the day, when in a quieter mood, he announced that Judge Magnuben of Mary-

land had offered to assist him in his defence One incident of the day that attracted at tion was the examination of the pistol, which the jurors passed from one to another.

Our Area.

Mr. HENRY GANNETT, the geographer of the tenth census, has performed a valuable and interesting work in determining the actual area of the United States and of each of the several States.

It might be supposed that the extent of our possessions was correctly known before he undertook his task, but in truth it has never been defined until now. Estimates of the area of some of the States have been in use which differed from one another by thousands of square miles. Indeed, there are two very considerable regions which have not even yet been accurately surveyed. They extend, respectively, from Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior, and, on the eastern boundary of Maine, from Lake Schoodle to the Atlantic coast. But measurements made on such maps of these stretches of country as now exist, have enabled Mr. GANNETT to reach a general conclusion as to the area of the Union which can be only slightly in error; for of the rest of the country we have surveys of unquestioned correctness.

In determining the areas of some of the States, complete accuracy has been impossible, for there still exists uncertainty as to the situation of the boundary lines between them. For instance, the position of the boundary between Virginia and West Virginia is not known within several miles, leaving a latitude for an error of several hundred square miles in each State. Not merely for the sake of accuracy in such statistics as those of Mr. GANNETT, but for more important reasons, these unsettled boundaries ought manifestly to be at once accurately established.

The total land area of the United States, Alaska being excepted, is 2,970,000 square miles. The total water surface, including rivers and small streams, lakes and ponds is 55,600 square miles. The coast waters bays, gulfs, sounds, and the like, cover 17,200 square miles. The gross area is, therefore, 3,025,000 square miles.

How vast this sweep of territory is, we shall see by the following table, in which our area and that of each of the chief European States are placed together for comparison:

| Comparison: | Square Month | Square Month | Figure Month | Figur

Of course the area of all the Russian possessions is much greater than ours, but about three-fourths of it is in Asia. Such comparisons, however, are of course only interesting. The mere extent of a country's territory is by no means the measure of its Importance; other things besides population

and area determine that. How the largest of the old States compare as to size with some of those more recently admitted to the Union is shown below. The floures are of square miles:

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That is, the eight new States have an area of 978,005 square miles, while the territory of the eight older States is only 301,030 square miles. There are yet to be admitted into the Union as States, Territories whose area in square miles is:

New Mexico	140,100 Utab 146 980 Idabo 122,580 Vashington 111,420 Indian	64 test
M. KOHHUE	167, 8(4.)	

Besides this amount of territory out of which to make new States we have Alaska, with its 600,000 square miles, more or less. The day when Alaska will be applying for admission into the Union as a State is, however, far distant, we suppose; and perhaps it will always be left out in the cold.

population is tending thitherward they will soon have enough inhabitants.

What Sherman Wants.

Gen, WILLIAM TECUMSER SHERMAN PISOS up once in every year and says he wants an army. He is a great General, and therefore thinks he is entitled to an army, and entitled to it for the rest of his natural life. To be sure, the United States has very little use for an army. It has no neighbor worth considering nearer than three thousand miles, and across seas at that, We are, moreover, at peace with all the world, ourselves included. He doesn't say exactly what he wants with an army, but he knows, and most vehemently declares there ought to be an army, because there are so many officers. For instance, he himself has a numerous and gorgeous staff. who have nothing on earth to do but to array themselves like Soloston and go to balls. He thinks it would be far finer if these gentlemen had a great army with which to amuse themselves. The superfluous privates can be distributed in large garrisons in places where the officers can have all the advantages of good society, and where these gentlemen will be able to make a much more creditable appearance when they have soldiers as well as pay and perquisites to swell their consequence. Besides, Washington is in want of a large force to be used on grand occasions, such as inaugurations and Presidential receptions. Strangers in the United States would then be unable to repeat the common saying, of which we have heretofore been so foolishly proud, that they " could not see the Government of the great republic;" its power was invisible, and consisted mainly in the respect and af-

feetion of the people. A great standing army may be a handsome thing to look at; but what Gen. SHERMAN is thinking most of, no doubt, is the weight thrown into the scale against the Democrats by the presence of his troops at Washington during the consummation of the fraud of 1876. Although SHERMAN has no love for GRANT, yet in case he should be the candidate of the Republicans in 1884, and there should be any doubt about his election, it might be a great boon to be able to resolve the doubt and save the peace of the country by the judicious application of a hundred thousand bayonets.

The Season of Marriages.

A large number of weddings in fashionable society have taken place of late, and many more are to occur before the year closes Throughout the city and the country, indeed, marriages are frequent this autumn. The closing quarter of the year is always a favorite time for entering into wedlock, but this year the marriage rate is apparently higher than usual.

Statistics in regard to that matter, however, are very untrustworthy in nearly all the States, Massachusetts being a very marked exception. All its vital statistics are kept with great care, and they may be accepted as substantially accurate. From them we find that the proportion of marriages to the population was high last year as compared with the years before the revival of business prosperity; and there is every reason to believe that the improvement has continued during 1881.

We may, therefore, assume that the marringe rate of the whole country has increased within the last two years, for ever y part of it has shared in the renewed prosperity. The drought and the floods and the forest fires, it is true, have done the farmers serious injury, and because of it marriages between their sons and daughters may have been put off in many cases. Trade, manufacture, and commerce, however, are generally active and successful. The people are making money, the deposits e savings banks have greatly increased and wages are no longer low. Young men in general can better afford now than a few years ago to undertake the responsibility of

maintaining wives. Accordingly we find that large numbers of newly married people have been this autumn in the city hotels, which are still filled with strangers from every part of the Union. From the West particularly travellers have been coming by the thousand, for the rates of fare on the raliroads leading thither have been down to absurd figures. Perhaps many of the engaged in that region have hurried the marriage ceremony in order that they might take advantage of the exceptional opportunities for making a wedding tour to the East at a cost within their means.

At any rate, the ministers and magistrates seem to have been unusually busy this autumn in tying the matrimonial knot. Engagements of long standing have at last happily ended in weddings, and many which were only made during the matrimonia campaign of last summer have already been ratified at the altar.

Yet the expenses of housekeeping are greater now than they have been for several years. The cost of nearly all articles of food is more, in some cases much more, than at any time within five years. The rents of whole dwellings and of apartments have been put up, and boarding house keepers are charging higher prices than they have asked of recent years, both for the reason that their expenses are greater and because there is an unusual demand for their accommodations if they are at all desirable. It is not easy to now find in New York an attractive dwelling place, in a convenient and healthy situation; and when it is found, the rent asked for it is likely to be beyond the means of any except those who

have handsome incomes. Under such circumstances, how shall we a ivise the correspondent who thus writes:

"Six I am a young man claiming good birth and whom I love-used to comfortable (if not luxurious) sar poundings, and association with people of refinement. I not not in receipt of a large satary, only \$1,000, and teel at there is not a good prospect of an increase soon Would lide right to marry, and thus bring the young a much planner life than that to which she is accustomed? Could we live connectably on the sum above " Saw Yous, Sov. 11."

That is an old question. It is one which many thousands of young people desirous of marrying have had to decide. An income of a thousand dollars a year is a comparatively good one. It is probably more than that enjoyed by the great majority of the men who are now leading brides to the altar. If people generally thought that they could not afford to marry without an acome greater than that, or even equal to that, our marriage rate, instead of being high, would be lamentably and even perilously low. But what is comfort and ever luxury to some men, and what is a modest sufficiency to others, would to still others seem unendurable poverty. To which of these classes do our correspondent and his

sweetheart belong? If they are willing to live simply and economically, denying themselves all expensive luxuries, they will be able to get along on a The other Territories must all be in, unless | thousand dollars a year. If love goes with

Utah, at an early day. At the rate at which | rimonial bliss will be theirs, too, no matter if they are forced to give up some things to which they are now accustomed.

Old Bait.

Mr. Galusha A. Gnow of Pennsylvania is one of the most remarkable men in American politics, aithough about the only effice of importance ever held by him is the Speaker-

ship of the House of Representatives. Mr. Chow is a cleanly sort of a man in his private life, and he lives in a portion of Pennsylvania where the Republican party has long been restive under the yoke of the Ring bosses. These circumstances make him a specially valuable tool of the unscrupulous men who run the politics of that State for their personal profit and glory Accordingly, they have of late years made free use of Mr. Gnow whenever occasion demanded, and then cast him aside like a squeezed orange, until some new emergency required his services. Last winter he managed to get himself made the nominee of the Independents for Senator, as he was undoubtedly the choice of the Republican people. But finding his election impossible-not because he was individually unacceptable to the Ring, but because his election would be regarded as the triumph of independence-he quietly opened negotiations with Mr. Cameron, agreed to make way for a Ring candidate, and withdrew from the contest, proclaiming his profound desire for harmony. His betrayed friends held out, even under these discouragements, until they were deceived again, and one MITCHELL was chosen to be the Schatorial appendage of Mr. CAMERON.

This being the history and character of Mr. Grow, it is not surprising that Mr. QUAY of the Pardon Board, the colleague and accomplice of William H. Kemble, of Addiion, Division, and Silence notoriety, should have selected him as the present Ring candidnte for Governor in 1882. No doubt they have named Grow as their choice now, with the intention of killing him at the proper time; but it is barely possible, however, that Mr. QUAY may find that he has fixed his trap with the same bait once too often.

The Right to Try a Prisoner in His Absence.

To most persons the suggestion of the Court in the GUITEAU case, that it might be necessary to remove the prisoner and proceed with the trial in his absence, will appear only natural in view of his outrageous conduct. It is by no means certain, however, that such a course would be lawful.

The Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of New York contains the following: "Section 356. If the indictment be for a mislemeanor he trial may be had in the absence of the detendant, i he appear by counsel, but if the indictment befor a fel-ony, the defendant must be personally present."

This section is simply declaratory of the rule generally recognized in England as well as in America.

Murder is everywhere a felony, and the broad doctrine prevails in most of the American States that no valid judgment on a verdict of guilty in a murder case can be rendered unless the prisoner has been present during the whole of the trial.

But few departures from this rule are recorded in the law reports. There is a California case in which the prisoner had been absent from the court room during a portion of the time while he was on trial for murder, yet the appellate court upheld the judgment because he did not appear to have been prejudiced by his absence. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, the Supreme Court has held that it is not even within the power of the prisoner himself to waive his right to be personally present during his

trial for a felony. If GUITEAU should be removed from the court room by order of the presiding Judge on account of the prisoner's scandalous behavior, it is clear that his absence would be compulsory; and the question would be diectly presented whether the trial could lawfully go on while the defendant was forcibly prevented from being in attendance.

Of course it is possible that the courts of the District of Columbia may have departed so far from common law principles and procedure as to afford some appearance of judicial authority for action of this kind, and the reported language of Judge Cox indicates that in his opinion it would be legal. Nevertheless, we think it would involve a new risk which ought not to be introduced

Thus far the demeanor and utterances of Judge Cox have been so temperate and eminently judicial, that there is every reason to believe in his ability to conduct the trial to judgment without excluding the prisoner, even if such exclusion would be warranted by law.

The Hon. Half Breed HISCOCK claims that all of the Republican Congressmen from New York are united in supporting his candidacy for the Speakership. Does this include the very Stalwart Congressman Chowney? The spectacle of that Stalwart worker for the reelection of CONKLING and PLATT rising to his feet in the House to name for Speaker the man who personally circulated a petition against the return of those men would be truly sublime!

Those persons who amass riches by the easy process of frequent failures in business will naturally see very little that is praiseworthy in the recent action of the Philadelphia dry goods house of Hoop, BONDRIGHT & Co. This house was forced to suspend payment twenty years ago. A committee of the creditors. recommended a compromise of seventy-five cents on the dollar. Every creditor accepted the proposition, the money was paid, and the firm renewed its business. On Wednesday the firm sent out the following circular to those

creditors or their representatives; "BIL MARKET STREET, FOR THE TOTAL SET IN. 1881.

"Extra descriptions of the transmission of the water needing help, we may the years strated a made to the tended for their benefit. The we have the pleasure how to their librar. Covering to the equivable any death of their health of the committee of strategy and that in our self-report in allow the recommendation of their committee of strategy and that in our self-report in allow the recommendation of their committee of strategy them and the recommendation of their committee of strategy them and the recommendation of their committee of strategy the self-report in the strategy on will need a self-report of the strategy of their self-report of the strategy of the self-report of the self-report of the strategy of the self-report of the

The total amount of this fund of honor is nearly \$125,000, to be divided between 150 persons. It is a fine thing to be able to record such a transaction in these days, when men are not always anxious to pay their just debts.

Messrs. WHITE and Hollows, the latest napirante for feather-weight fistic honors, are now probably in considerable doubt whether price fighting pars. With the prospect of from one to ten years in inil staring them in the face, they have little hope of getting away from punishment by punching the law in the brend basket, or by the most dexterous fibbing. Nevertheless, it does not yet appear that the fate of the feather weights has induced Messrs, Evan and Sullivan to desist from trying their luck at the same kind of sport.

At the fair of St. Columba's Church in this city a spirited contest is being waged over a goldheaded cane to be bestowed on the most popular undertaker in New York. The visitors willingly pay ten cents for the privilege of casting a single vote, and the contest is very close. The undertaker who receives the greatest number of votes will be adjudged the most popular, and be awarded the cane. A singular fact is that the man who is now second among we except the Indian Territory and perhaps | them to their home and remains there, mat- | the seven competitors and who is looked upon

There is something queer under the sun.

by the more acute judges as the probable winner, is a Protestent while the Church is Roman Catholic. Here is true liberality of ideas, Those who vote for their favorite undertaker evidently are not influenced by religious prejudice. A fair field and no favor, and may the

The round figures, 50,000,000, generally acepted as the population of the United States for the census of 1890, were within the mark. The Superintendent of the Consus now reports to Secretary Kingwood that the official figures are 50.155.783-a good start toward another million. And that other million was long ago passed, since much more than a year clapsed since the last census was taken, and the immigration since then has been enormous.

HISCOCK, KEIPER, KASSON, the three Republican candidates for Speaker of the House of Representatives, are all tainted with Hayesism. Hasn't MARIONE a candidate to make up

Persons who for one reason or another are still wearing their summer suits may find comfort and cause for gratulation in to-day's Sux. They will have the consciousness-which, according to metaphysicians, is an ultimate factthat their threadbare garments are not fresh from the manipulation of the German tailor who was yesterday found making clothing for a storekeeper while his small-pox stricken infant languished at his elbow, and that those same diaphanous habiliments have not been hung up in proximity to the infected garments which the tailor has sent to his employer. Let the impecunious young man rend THE SUN and re-

Our clever and entertaining weekly contemporary, the Hour, publishes a portrait of HENRY CLEWS, Esq., the Republican financier and statesman. But it makes him too young and gives him a phrenology almost by drocephalous in its intellectuality. Some men may require to be flattered; but Mr. CLEWS is not a ellow of that sort.

Funds are to be raised at once for the pedestal for the statue of 1. berty. It is a worthy thing for the American people to contribute to. The Imperialist idea was to make Liberty GRANT's pedestal. That wouldn't work. Let us have the statue, that will be a standing rebuke to all Third-Termers, before the campaign of 18841

Mr. MARETZEK has been able to calculate with considerable exactness the damages he claims to have suffered by the failure of Mme. l'arri to sing for him in Mexico in the year 1861. He finds them to be \$32,925. As it now turns out that a good many theatrical and operatic managers have believed that money was to be made out of Mme. Patti by going the right way to work, it is perhaps only natural that among them the veteran Mr. MARETZER should have looked up this little bill of twenty rears ago.

BLAINE'S CAMPAIGN DEVELOPING.

He Sends Tom James to Confer with Warner Miller-James Himself to be Made the Half Breed Cundidate for Governor in 1882.

HERRIMER, Nov. 17 .- A flying visit from so high a public functionary as the Postmaster-General has created no little talk and wonder among the political gossips of this village. Years ago Mr. James worked here as a printer at the case, as Thurlow Weed had done before him. But the motive that called him back for the first time after so long an absence was not prompted by any attachment he had formed for the scene of his enriy struggles. It was no weak sentiment of this kind that caused Mr. James to drop in so suddenly upon us. There was a mystery about his unlooked-for coming, his brief stay (extending only over election day), and his unexpected departure that puzzled every one except our United States Senator, Warner Miller, whose guest he was.

It was, indeed, important business that brought the Postmuster-General and the Senator together on election day in this out-of-the-way place. They met to perfect a plan for a new deal in the reorganization of the Republican party in this State, and to shape a policy that would embrace the Presidential succession. The plan had already been formed, but it remained for the election to decide whether it was feasible, and that depended upon the strength of the Stalwart vote. The result tallied with their expectations. Outside of the election of some local candidates, the Stalwarts unterly failed to make an impression as a political their expectations. Outside of the election of some local candidates, the Staiwarts utterly failed to make an impression as a political force. They either voted the State tiexet, or their numbers were so few that their loss to the party was not perceptible.

The new programme which the Half Breed leaders have in view is by no means commonplate. The men who have charge of it believe that its execution is entirely practicable, and that it will be the most dazzling exploit in our political history. To make it plain, it must be understood that Postmaster-General James has severed his connection with the Conkling-Grant faction, and ideatified himself with Bliane's interests. The resurrection of Roscoe Conkling will not be permitted, and he will not be readmitted to the party. James G. Blaine is to succeed him as the party's chief in this Sinte. Mr. Blaine will make his home between New York and Washington. The intention is to organize the party for the sole purpose of effecting the nomination of Blaine as the Republican candidate for Frestdent in 1884. To accompish this Conking, Grant, and all their friends and followers are to be rigorously excluded from confidential relations with the managers of the new machine. James will be the next Republican candidate for Governor, as it is believed that he would be the most popular candidate they could put in the field. With James in the Executive chair, no doubt is entertained that a solid Blaine delegation can be sent from this State to the National Republican Convention.

With New York a unit for Blaine, his nomination is counted upon as certain. His resignation of the Chairmanship of the Maine Republican State Committee is the first open move he has made in this direction. Maine he knows is safe in the hands of his friends. New York is the State that must decide his fate, and to capture her he will devote all his energies, and employ all the devices of his ingentous brain. Free from office, he means to give his whole time to securing the Republican nomination in 1834. Be

self the most brilliant politician our country as self the most brilliant politician our country per produced.

Whether he can crush Roscoe Conkling out of political existence, as he seems so confident of doing, and whether he can hold in check all his forces and control them during the long period which must clapse before he can grasp the grand prize of his ambitton, are questions which time and Mr. Blaine's preciminent abilities only can determine.

MAHONE IN THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The result of the Virginia election has not a little magnified the importance of Southern representation in the Cabinet. Mahone is at the extreme front with the Administration, and clothed with an importance he did not have before. While the election was yet pending the question was: Shall Mahone be sustained? Now it is: Shall Mahone be taken into the Cabinet ?

It is claimed that Mahone has proved his capacity for leadership. He is regarded as metaple, ically rising to the stature of a Cabinet minister. Some legiblian lenders are now said to favor him for a portfolio-that of Postmasier-General being mentioned. As late as even the recent adjournment of the Senate there was reservation in the minds of conspicuous Republicans touching Mahone. This lessif to have been broken down by the Virginia election, and no one, it is claimed, is so really the coming man as ne.

An accentance of a Cabinet portfello would involve other questions in Virginia. No vaccincy in the Sonate will be incarded; therefore there could be no acceptance before Cameron is imangurated as Governor. If Mahone should step out, things must be so arranged that another, either Lowis or Wise, would step in and play the part out. metaphe rically rising to the stature of a Cabinet

other, either Lewis or Wise, would step in and play the part out.

It is to be noted that Democratic leaders are not disposed to inicinterpret the signs of the times, smelly wides the Virginia ciculon is so considerated. Expectally is this the case with Northera men now here. Montgomerr Blair's letter to The Sur meets with and the responses, but not so readily from Southern Democrate, the energily, however. Southern Democrate now here are of the Boirbon sort. It is said, though that waid not have been made to the President that waid not have been thought of before the Virginia election.

If Arthur has form up his Cabinet list, as it is said, the has now a starting point that waid serve in renewing the work. It is not improbable now that the South have leave Cabinet ministers.

A Little Arithmetic.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If eight

players play in a billiard match, each player to play one game with each other, how many games in all must be played?

SOME NEW BOOKS.

The publication of the Leaves of Grass by a reputable bookmaking house (James R. Osgood & Co.), as a business enterprise, and without expurgation, marks very distinctly an epoch in Wall WHITMAN'S career. It was Inevitable that the force of his genius should carry, sooner or later, the inner citadel of respectable literature; but the event has been delayed for a quarter of a century. During that time he has been his own printer and bookseller. Containing passages which under a strict construction of certain statutes of the United States could not be permitted to pass through the mails, the privately printed volumes have found a constantly increasing number of purchasers and renders. The accessions have not been from the ranks of the deprayed and prurient. Walt Whitman's audience has grown, not by reason of, but in spite of, his frank disregard of some of the proprieties of utterance. Of this side of the matter it is enough to say that if the new edition is a triumph for the poet, it has been achieved without any conession on his part. He has modified nothing. He has cancelled no objectionable line or offensive phrase. He has confessed no sin against good taste or decency. In pushing his way into his present company he has not for an instant hauled in his elbows.

In another respect the appearance of the new edition of "Leaves of Grass" is an interesting event. For the first time, the post can be judged by his poetic scheme in its entirety. The additional verses are not so important in themselves as in the relation of parts to a completed whole. Walt Whitman's admirers have always insisted that criticism before the final development of the plan was premature. The poet has compared his work to one of those ambitious ld architectural edifices, built part by part at ong intervals, and showing the designer's idea only when the last stone was in place. The gaps have now all been filled. The revision of the several poems, and their rearrangement with reference to the sub-titles and to each other, leave them, we are told, as they were designed to bo.

While Walt Whitman has kept steadily on his

way, unshaken in belief in his mission and uncompromising as to his methods, he has provoked a difference of public opinion more marked, perhaps, than in the case of any author now alive. His aggressiveness seems to leave no middle ground. He is either a genius of colossal proportions or an immense wind-bag; either to be hailed and worshipped or to be punctured. A considerable part of his contemporaries hold him to be beneath criticism; a small circle of ardent admirers exalt him above it. The post himself, it is to be feared, is prone to encourage the latter view. Every page that he has written discloses an egotism that reaches the verge of sublimity. He is impatient even of discriminating eulogy. He is said to hold as no better than a vender of scurrilities a friend of

his, himself a poet, who not long ago published a magazine article in which the laudation of 'Leaves of Grass" was measured instead of being unreserved. With Walt it is: Take me or leave me; but if you take me, take me as the Consummate Man. In estimating a singer and seer this indomitable self-confidence is a quality that ought not to be overlooked. To refuse to admit it as corroborative proof of genius would be to reject one of the lessons of biography. Walt's vigorous personality and the purity and naïve simplicity of his private life have drawn about him a circle of devoted friends. They cannot understand why his genius should be denied or overlooked any more than they can see how the existence of the sun can be denied or overlooked when it is shining in a clear sky at noonday. They are exasperated because the great public is so slow to accept the post at their valuation and his own. On the other hand, those to whom Whitman is a noisy madman, or a disturber of the poetic peace, or a bawler of platitudes, are rejuctant to give the poet's adherents credit for any better motive than the affectation of eccentricity. The "good gray poet" business disgusts them. They are puzzled by the admiration with which Whitman's achievements are regarded by Emerson and Tennyson and other bards who are as unlike the Bard of Paumanok as so many gentle men in evening dress are unlike a gentleman in a diving suit. And all the while the belief is

growing in cultivated minds that in Walt Whitman we have one of the most remarkable and Let us look first at his method. It is from the

we place a passage from "The Return of the Heroes" side by side with passages from the Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Fourth Psalms in the English version:

Loud O my throat, and clear O soul! The season of thanks and the voice of full yielding. The chant of joy and power for boundless ferthing. All tilled and unfilled lands expand before me. I see the true arenes of my race, or first or last, Man's innocent and strong arenas.

I see where the Mather of All, With full spanning eye gazes forth, dwells long, And counts the varied gathering of the products. Busy the far, the suntit panorama, Busy the far, the sunit panorama,
Prairie, orchard, and yellow grain of the North,
Cutton and rice of the South, and Louisiana cane,
Open unseeded inhows rich fields of clover and timothy
kine and horses rechoing and droves of sheap and swine
And many a Malony river flowing and many a journe
brook.

And many a stately river moving brook, And many a stately river moving brook, And health nulands with herby-perfumed brooks, And the smooth groun grass, that delicate miracle the every recurring grass. Protecting grass.

Protect wattest for thee, O old, in Zion;
O then that heavest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh Thou crownest the year with thy goodness. Thy paths drop fatness, they drop upon the pustures of And the little fulls relates on every side. The pustures are clothed with flocks. The vaileys also are covered over with corn.

Bless the Lord, O my seul.
O Lord, my God, thou art very great;
Thou art clothed with honor and major He watereth the hills from his chambers; The earth is satisfied with the truit of thy works. He senders the springs since the valleys, By them shall the towns of the heavens have their habtation. They drink to every beast of the field, the wild been pletch their thirst. He causeth the grain to grow for the cattle, and the late for the service of main.

Again, we present the "Address to the Sun." of Ossian-Macpherson, in passages alternate with those of Wait Whitman's invocation of the same orb. In neither case is assistance given to the rhythm by artificial division of the versos. The interest of the comparison will be

athors. Machine are thy bearing to Sant the syntasting held? Then connectivith many awaid beauty, the Mary hall County lyes in the sky the mone and and pare, and in the western way; but then they are moved alone.

found to extend beyond the matter of form:

Then ore nint full-desired, then but October moon. Flooding with sixeny ught the gray beach sund, the six and near sea with victas tar, and found, and the six streams and sixens and spreading trias. O san of mean refugered my special word to been 61881AK

Who can be a commanion of the course! The oaks of the mountains fall, the mountains themselves decay with ware, the course shrinks and grows again; the mountaint is not in heaven, but thou art forever the same, rejucing to the brightness of thy course. Mean me librarious. Thy have me, for always have I love I thus even as baskle, bake then harpy box man be some wed eight in table, then harpy box more or man bastured, or young or old, as now to thee I induction in the control of t

When the world is dark with tempests, when thunder rolls and lacking ties, their limites in the locality from the clouds, and laughest at the storm. But to Danier thou lockest in vain, to be beholds thy beauta in morre, whicher they sellow hair flows on the satisful cooks, or time teembest at the pairs of the west.

Thou that with fructiving her. hou that with fructi rine heat and light, wer myrind we see land and waters No th and South, wer Minite

sippi's endiess course, o'er Texas' grassy plains. Kanada's woods, o'er all the globe that turns its face to thee shining in space; thou that turns traine infoldest all, not only continents, seas; thou that to grapes and weeks and little wild flowers givest so liberally, shed, shed thyself on mine and me, with but a flecting ray out of the million millioux. Strike through these clants. Walt Whitman and the Poetry of the Future.

But then art, perhaps, like use, for a season; the years will have an end. Then shall sleep in the clouds careless of the voice of the morning. Exoil, then C san, the strength of the youth. Age is dark and unlovely; it is like the grammering light of the moon when it shines through broken clouds, and the mist is on the hills; the blant of the North is on the pain, the traveller shrinks in the mist of his journey.

WALT WHITHAM,

Nor only launch the subtle dazzle and the strength for these; prepare the later atternoon of me myself-prepare my lengthening shadows, prepare my starry nights. This reversion to a primitive mode of poetic expression is particularly interesting, occurring as it does at a time when a certain school of English-speaking poets are paying so much head to the merely mechanical and musical qualities of verse. Whitman wastes no strength In the claboration of metres, of rhyme, of assonance, of refrain. He does not stop to think of melody. Therelis no doubt that his method is that of the least friction—the least amount of idea rubbed off in the process of conformation. Nor is there any doubt that it is the method best suited to his genius; it seems to be the natural language of his genius. His sturdy egotism, his sympathy with living Nature and with Man in action, are poured forth in a torrent of words unhampered by the laws of prosody. Fancy the untamable, untranslatable Walt pottering over condeaux, or elaborating canzonets, or measuring off fourteen lines to the idea! In the three or four poems which have rhyme and the stanza, the rhymes are of the crudest and the stanzas are fetters:

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done, The surp has weathered every rack, the prize we sought for wors: The part is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting, White followers a the steady keel, the vessel gain and

daring!
But O heart! heart! heart!
O, the breeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen coal and dead.

A strange thing about Whitman's rugged recitative is that it never becomes monotonous. Within apparently narrow limits of possible variation, he manages to secure a wonderful variety. His longest cumulative passages, his catalogues of natural objects, catalogues of occupations, geographical and physiological lists are something more than catalogues and lists The art may be unconscious, but the result shows him a perfect master of the poetic accent. Walt Whitman would have made the catalogue of ships in the "Iliad" a poem in itseif. Where his voice sounds in the minor key the music is often so dainty that we fail to notice the absence of the conventional lyric forms. Some lines in "Sea Drift" sound like

a snatch of one of Shakespeare's songs : Two highler I. Winds blow worth, or winds blow north, Day come white, or white come black, Hame, or vivers and monatries from home, Senging all time, munitary no time, White we not keep tagether.

Lose hange the moon, it sine hite, It is happing-O I think it is heavy with love, with love-We have been speaking of some of the sur face characteristics of Walt Whitman's poetry. If all poets were in the habit of using this reci tative rhythm as a vehicle for their thoughts

what qualities would still distinguish him from the rest? It seems to us that Walt Whitman is the trues representative of the reactionary movement against romanticism-the movement in which Emile Zola is a noisy and mercenary incidental. What he has undertaken to do is to exhibit with absolute unreserve the mind of a modern man in its relations to nature and to modern society. See me, says Walt, the average man of the nine teenth century, just as I am, with all the con ventions and lies and shams stripped off, leaving my intellectual and emotional processes absolutely naked to view. See me as I am. bodily, too, if you care for the spectacle-every rag stripped off. And thus unclad, morally and physically, he proceeds to execute all the gymnastic antics that suggest themselves to the imagination of the child of nature when he is freed from the restraint of clothing and set out

It is not from any lack of conscientious intention that the post fails in part of his purpose, and instead of achieving a portrait of the rea Walt gives us an approximate Walt, a partly real, partly ideal Wait. No man that ever lived has succeeded in making a complete exposure of himself. In the most intimate confidences there are still nooks and corners over which vanity does and always will insist on drawing the veil. Still, Whitman goes at his work justify, and with many advantages. The individu-ality which he excitots is interesting. His Let us look first at his method. It is from the superficial and non-essential characteristics of "Leaves of Grass" that the popular conception of the poet is derived. The oddities, the whimwhams, the grotesque contrasts lie on the surface, lending themselves readily to buriesque, and affording plenty of material for ridicule.

Whitman's versilibation proceeds in the loosest possible fashion, discarding rhyme altogether, except in rare instances. A vague effect of rhythm is preserved, the cassura recurring at irregular and often widely unequal intervals. It is an informal but roughly harmonious flow of words, sustaining the same relation to finished verse as the recitative to the aria. It is regarded by many as a startling innovation, but is really nothing more than a return to the earliest and most nearly spontaneous form of poetic expression. For purpose of comparison, as regards external form only, we place a passage from "The Return of the Heroes" side by side by side with nearly side. He goes forth at night and sings.

It is no form of poetic expression. For purpose of somparison, as regards external form only, we place a passage from "The Return of the Heroes" side by side by side the sublime or the beautiful unacking the same of somparison as regards external form only.

I am he that walks with the tender and growing night. I call to the earth and eas hall-held by night. Press close, bare-bosomed might; press close magnetic, nours bing night;
Night of soulin winds—night of the large few stars!
Still nodding night—mad nakes summer night!

Smile O voluptious cool breath'd earth!
Earth of the slumtering and injud trees!
Earth of departed sunset—earth of the mountains misty.

Earth of the vitreous pour of the full moon just tinged with bine!
Earth of abline and dark mottling the tide of the river!
Earth of the impulgray of clouds brighter and clear for my sake!

Far awooping clow'd earth—rich apple blossom'd earth!
Smile, for your lover comes.

Producal, you have given me love-therefore I to you O unspeakable passionate love. And with equal joy he contemplates the gigan-

tie black driver of a dray: The negro holds firmly the reins of his four horses, the block swage undermeath it on its ned-over chain. The negro that direct the long dray of the stone yard, steady and tall he stands possion one log on the string-His blue shirt exposes his ample neck and breast and loosens over his his band.
His glance is caim and commanding, he tosses the slauch of mis hat away from his forehead.
The sun falls on his crasp har and mustache, fails on the black of his posshed and perfect limbs.

the black of his position and perfect limits.

His idea of supreme beauty is man, at his best, in contact with nature—the naked body of the swimmer battling with the waves, the beauty of the swimmer battling with the waves, the locomotive driving through the snowdrift, the woodsman swinging his broadaxe, the lasty farmer swinging his scribe, outdoor life, the ship at sea, mustle and pluck forever! No poet has ever echoed more accurately the whirr and roar of the restless, every-day life of the world, the infinitely complex movement of human activity, the rush of the planet through space, the resultant sound of all mingled sounds. This booms like the distant voice of the ocean in some of Goethe's lines, but Goethe never came pearer the laboratory of the Universe than Whitman in Eddoons."

Ever the disabscinning.

Ever the disa beginning.
Ever the crowth, the rounding of the errele,
Ever the amount and the intrige at lead to surely start
again).
Etholous! Etholous!

Ever the mutable, Ever materials changing, crambing, re-cohering, Ever the ateriers, to tacto (see ivine, testing Eidonan) The misfortune is that Walt Whitman, not

The misfortune is that Wait Whitman, not content with his discovery of the value of the spirit of the Nineteenth cantury and the Modern Man as poetic material, seeks to elevate it into a democratic philosophy or new religion of humanity. That he regards himself as the prophet of new ideas which hoom awfully, but somewhat vaguely, behind the framework of his verses, is shown by abundant evidence. It would perhaps puzzle him to write out in cold pross the egrdinal points of his social and religious philosophy, or, having done so, to demonstrate that they contain anything more than the ancent commonplaces. The abstract idea of universal protherhood, of which the kies tetween man and man is his not agreeable poetic type, the equality of man with man and of man with God, sometaking truisms afforded by an imperfect acquaintance with the literature of metaphysical thought, a constant insistance on the doctrines of stirpiculture, a firm conviction in the majesty of the Poorle—is not this the sum of the new creed of which he declares himself over and over again the embodiment, and which leads him to the final audgedly of a comparison of his own mission with that of Christ ?

E. P. M.

Take rational care of your cold at once by manne Dr. Jayme's Expectorant, and you will save much worry, and render less likely the development of a dangerous throat or lung disease.—Ado

BUNBEAMA

-A Connecticut newspaper announces that the barn and contents of Mr. Giles Potter of Resex was burned Thursday night,"

-M. Renan's translation of Ecclesiastes.

with an elaborate preface, is now in type, and is expected to be out toward the close of this year. -The French fishermen suffered last

onth almost as much as the British. At Benhame the October storm has made 06 widows and 280 -A Western actor claims that, while pererming as Julius Great, he is under the spirit control of the dead Emperor, and does nothing of his own valition -Ex-Gov. Johnson of Missouri charges the St. Louis police with being paid by the gamb rator failing to enforce the law against gambling. Several

suits for libel have been instituted, and the police off cials are likely to be incidentally hauled over -An association of New England notel and boarding house keepers will endeavor to procure the passage of an act providing that, when a person stempts to fraudulently evade the payment of a board bold to may be imprisoned at the rate of one month for every \$5 of the indebtedness. -The "Memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte" will

shortly be published in three volumes, edited by Col.
Jung. The first, which is already through the press, covers the period from his birth to his depart Spain (1800); the second will carry the work down to his arrival in Italy, and the third to his death in 1831 -At Odessa the mercantile community requested the St. Petersburg Government to a low th

harbor to be lighted by night. The Government having agreed, the work of shipping of wheat goes on by day

and night. This is done to counteract what to nals style "the obstitute corner" in grain in America.

—An orator at Malden, Mass., is reported by the Press as saving that the place is " so charming a village that the very god of light eagerly klases her hi tops in the morn and bottles them in regal spiculor at the close of day." It is probable that the word "botties" should be "bathes," though the orator may have intended a novel figure of speech.

-Connecticut is a happy State. There is so little litigation there that, according to the liartford Courant, the legal fraternity of that city are in a male of chronic discontent, while, according to the English of New Haven, the Superior Court, now in session, "is beg ging for something to do." A few years ago "an attor-ney was fortunate to get a case tried in four or five veaca" in that court

-Förster, the Prince Bishop of Breslau. has just died at the age of 81, giving Bismarck another opportunity of exercising his new policy of conciliation of the l'apai Sec. He was one of the first of the hishops deposed. The Sec of Treves, recently vacant by the death of Bishop Eberhard, was filled up on this prin vacant, are expected to be filled up on a similar one.

-A crime painfully suggestive of the bentality in the British army is reported from the camp soldiers were returning to camp in an omnibus, which broke down. A number demanded back their lares, and were about committing violence on the driver, when a bystander interposed and pointed out the unreasonable ness of their conduct. Seven of them turned on him, and throwing him on the ground, kicked him to death, and then ran away.

-Professor Brunialti, of the statistical archives of Rome, estimates that there are altogether in the world 6,568,000 Jews, of which number 5,50 ,000 are in Europe, 240,000 in Asia, 500,000 in Africa, 3.8.000 in America, and 20,000 in Australia. Taking the European countries, by ar the largest number of Jews in proportion to the population are in Roumania, where the average 187.44 per 100 inhabitants. Russia comes next with 3.57 per 100 inhabitants, while Germany has 1.22, Great iritain 0.20, and Portugal only 0.04.

-In certain parts of France land under cultivation is lying waste from want of hands to do the labor. In the Cote d'Or the price of manual labor is se excessive that farm lands and even vineyards are for the time being uncultivated, so great is the difficulty of pro curing day laborers. There is, moreover, great repug-nance felt to the work in the vine; and on account of its laboriousness, and only those trained to it from youth up-ward can skilfully manipulate the vines. Early and late the laborers must be at their posts, and, as higher pay it to be had in the towns, all prefer handicrafts. -Isham Dulin of Hopkinsville, Ky., was

ardered in his dooryard. His two sons harried to the nearest village with Henry Johnson, a young negro, whom they accused of the crime. They said that they heard him call the old man out of the house and saw him fire the fatal shot; and they produced Johnson's gun, one barrel of which was empty. The prisoner said that the Dulin boys stopped him as he was about to pass the house, took his gun, killed their father with it, and thes nade him the scapegoat. This story was ridiculed at the time, but facts have since come to light which support it. and little doubt of its truth now remains. -In France a pearl costing sixteen dollars

is now imitated for fifty cents or a dollar, and so successfully as to be sold at the price of the gonume article to any one not a veritable expert, and even the latter class simply a glass bead or globe which is first coated on the inside with a glue made of parchiment, then treated with a peculiar so-called "essence," after which it is diled with wax. The essence is the chief pearly ingredient and is obtained by rubbing together white fish, so as t lineu and left to deposit its sediment, which is the er ence in question. It requires about 17,000 fish to pro-

duce a pound of the pearly essence. -A shipbuilding firm on the Thames has undertaken to build an iron-clad of novel construction for the Brazilian Government, under a contract which includes a novel series of penalty clauses. The ship t designed to steam fiteen knots per hour; but it size faile by a quarter of a knot a penalty of £2,000 is to be paid; and so for every quarter of a knot in an ascending scale until for a shortcoming of a knot of speed per hour a penalty of £16,000 will have to be paid; while the loss of a knot and a quarter will involve a fine of £32,000, and E a speed of less than thirteen and a half knots per hour can only be attained a sum equal to one-sixth of the total price of the vessel will be forfeited. If, again, the vessel when launched draws an tuch of water more than the draught named in the contract, \$1,000 is to be deducted from the price to be paid for the ship, and so on again, is an ascending scale until a penalty of £25,000 is reached

or six inches excess of draught. -The Prussian National Gazette states that a few days ago Prince Bismarck received a Jewish gentleman, owner of a large manufacturing establish ment, as a guest at his country seat. In reply to an in-quiry whether he approved of the anti-Jewish agricules, the Prince readily answered: "Certainly not, nothing agitation against the Jews, whether from the point of view of religion or race. With equal right fley could out day fall upon Germans of Polish or French extra new and say they were no Germans. That the Jews show a predilection for trade is a matter of taste, their previous exclusion from all other professions may perhaps well ustify it. But it is certainly not warrantable to talk about their superior wealth in that inflammatory way. which I find wholly contemptible, as being corrected to excite the envy and hatred of the materials. I will never agree to the constitutional rights of the Jews being restricted in any way. The intellectual organization of the Jews in general inclines them to criticism, and the greater number of them, therefore, are on the solve of the Opposition; but I make no distinction between christian and Jewish opponents of my economic paller, which I conscientnously hold to be profitable for the main man

-Several interesting relies of Louis XVI. collected by his faithful body servant Clary, and at 1745 ent in the passession of Ciery's grandelidities, are now on view in Paris. Among them is an autograph better adfressed by Marie Antomette to the Count de Franceafterward Louis NVIII - and enclosing a roll confided of the 21st of January, 1790, for transmission to ber Majesty. The letter runs as follows in interal irans committee "Having at length loand the means of consecutive to our prother one of the few triffing piedles left to be by that whom we all level and bewall, I deemed that it would give you great pleasure to possess anything that belonged to him. Keep it as a symbol of my classes mentaling with which, and with all my heart I embrace told-M. A." Three articles of clothing worn by the ut of a mate little Dauphin, Louis XVII., during the colory of ried of his imprisonment-a green soken cost and a jacket and trousers of striped all are all still the These were secreted by Clery when the could o France" was transferred to the Temple, whe - c thet in sorded rags, built starwed, and brutally ill treated by \$ nerciless taskimaster, he dragged on a musicable stud ence for nearly two years and a half from the hale of All royal father's death on the scaffoot

-Springfield, Mass., is agitated about the presence in that i.w. abiding community of a to-produce whem the Equations calls one of the most observed men in the country." He was former a shift clerk, but attempting to kinting a rainrad me, and daughter, he was sent to prison for hen years. Allei serving part of his term, he succeeded in making his of cape, freeing half a dozen other principes at the anna-tione. A standing reward of \$200 was offered in have arrest but no one ever attempted to earn his hiere. He recently returned from the West, where he is the his tent after making his escape from jone and legal to victimize the charitable extreme of Spin. peals for pecuniary and, representing himselfortunate, refermed convect. Three or 8,700 lice officers have been guard in empets and set would as soon about a man dead as to ket how him as yet. He was seen at the ratiway logor the other main street, but no attempt was made to arrest line, and Arisons Sheriff wirl pretably be telegraphed for to take blue into custody.